

MARGINALIA

News release from Lamar University:

"A popular, local outdoorsman will teach 'Fish Tales with Billy Halfin.' Halfin will give his best fishing tips, including where they are biting on Tuesdays, Oct. 13–Nov. 17 in the Montagne Center on the Lamar-Beaumont campus."

—Talk about precision!

From a scholarship application to the Dougherty Foundation in Phoenix:

"My remaining semesters at the U. of Arizona will be filled with heavy coarse loads."

We've all had them, at times.

A reader reports he spotted on CNN this sign, carried by a student protesting the cutbacks at a California university:

KNOWLEDGE
NOT
IGNORANCE

WHOM, SWEET WHOM

"Reporters and editors are speculating on who will be the next editor of The Times of London. . . . Earlier this month, Simon Jenkins, the editor of The Times, announced that he would step down by March. . . ."

"Mr. Jenkins would not speculate on whom his successor might be."

—The New York Times

WHOM, SWEET WHOM-II

"Bill Clinton today defined an activist role for running mate Albert Gore Jr. . . . He said he made the decision without regard to geography, age or ideology, but solely on the basis of whom he thought would make the best partner and potential successor."

—The Washington Post

Minutes of a student-government meeting, as reproduced in *The Johnsonian*, the student paper at Winthrop College:

"The meeting began at 8:08 p.m. with SGA vice president Stefan Brown presiding. There was no devotion. The roll was taken. . . . The reading of the minutes were waved."

It were a stirring moment, we suppose.

From the *Daily Nebraskan*:

"Bob Devaney, who is being pushed out of his position as Nebraska's athletic director by the regents, will step down in January to be replaced by Oregon's current athletic director Bill Byrne."

"Devaney, who like Nebraska Football Coach Tom Osborne is a legacy in his own time . . ."

Where there's a will, there's a way.
—C.G.

In Brief



BENJAMIN AILES

Japanese Americans make up for missed graduation

BERKELEY, CAL.—More than 100 Japanese Americans who were interned during World War II and missed their graduation exercise 50 years ago took part in a special ceremony at the University

of California. Now in their 70's, they were seniors at the campus in 1942 when thousands of Japanese Americans were forced into internment camps. During the ceremony, the Japanese-American

can alumni wore caps and gowns and leis, composed of miniature figures of the tsuru, a stork that in Japanese tradition symbolizes long life, prosperity, and happiness.

Writers stage readings to benefit the homeless

HAMILTON, N.Y.—Four hundred writers in 84 cities participated last week in a fund-raising effort for the homeless that was the brainchild of Frederick Busch (below), a professor of English at Colgate University.

Writers read from their works to people across the country who each paid a suggested \$5 donation to attend. Many of the readings were held on college campuses.



JOHN HUBBARD

A reading at the State University of New York at Albany, featuring the writers William Kennedy and Philip Roth, raised more than \$1,300. Mr. Kennedy read an essay called "Do the Homeless Have Souls?" which will appear in an anthology of his non-fiction work expected to be published next year. Mr. Roth read a chapter from his book *Patrimony: A True Story*.

The money raised at the events, expected to exceed \$40,000, will go to Share Our Strength, a non-profit organization that supports programs to alleviate hunger, homelessness, and illiteracy.

Mr. Busch, who has written 18 books, read last week at Colgate from his novel, *The Children in the Woods*, which is to be published next year.



THE GRANGER COLLECTION

His namesake will award Edison a degree

TRENTON, N.J.—Thomas Edison State College plans to award to its namesake a bachelor's degree, based on the inventor's academic achievements.

At the college's commencement ceremony next month, Thomas Alva Edison will be awarded an earned—not honorary—Bachelor of Science degree

in Applied Science and Technology. With the help of researchers at the Edison Papers project, faculty members assessed the college-level learning that Edison (above), who never attended college, acquired during his lifetime. Students at Edison may earn credit for achievements outside of the classroom.

'HIV-negative' cards are subject of suit

ALBANY, N.Y. — New York State Attorney General Robert Abrams has sued to stop a company from selling "HIV-negative" cards to college students. The suit charges Overs Enterprises with deceptive advertising and will

seek refunds for students, who paid \$20 for each card.

Students had to provide blood-test results to receive the cards, which certify that they do not carry the AIDS virus. A spokesman for the attorney general's office said the cards were meaningless "because it can take up to a year for a test to detect the HIV virus."

Officials at Overs Enterprises did not return telephone calls.

MIT student dies

In teen-agers' 'game'

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—A foreign student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was stabbed to death on a street adjacent to the campus.

Three teen-agers have been charged with murder and armed robbery in the death of Yngve K. Raustein, a junior from Norway. The youths were reportedly playing a game called "knockout," the object being to knock someone unconscious with one punch. Mr. Raustein was with a friend when he was punched and then stabbed.

Progress disappointing at Chelsea schools

BOSTON—Three years after taking over nearby Chelsea's school system, Boston University has found its efforts to improve the beleaguered schools hampered by the city's financial woes.

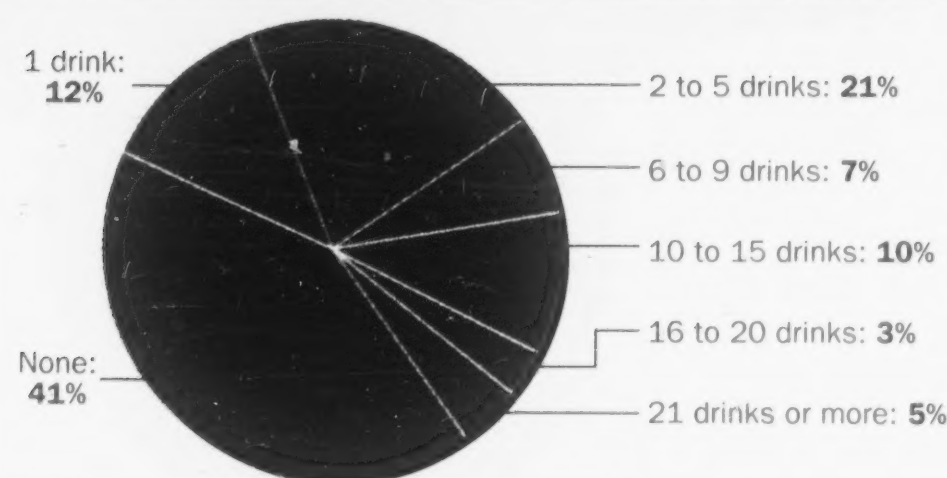
A report of a study conducted by campus officials and released this month says problems resulting from teacher layoffs might explain low student test scores. It says that attempts to improve student and teacher attendance haven't had much effect, although the university has reduced the dropout rate and improved curricula. "To expect overnight success is to do an injustice to the very principles on which the partnership is built," the report says.

Corrections

■ The author of a letter to the editor about an article on Chicago's urban poor (*The Chronicle*, September 2) was incorrectly identified as a professor of sociology at Harvard University. Loïc J. D. Wacquant is a junior fellow in Harvard's Society of Fellows.

■ An article concerning a lawsuit filed against the American Psychological Association, the American Sociological Association, and several individuals by two California scholars who are experts on new religious movements, or "cults" (*The Chronicle*, September 2), incorrectly left the impression that two people named as defendants in that suit were defendants in another California lawsuit. The two people—H. Newton Maloney, a professor of psychology at Fuller Theological Seminary, and James T. Richardson, a professor of sociology and judicial studies at the University of Nevada at Reno—were not defendants in *Molko v. Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity*, in which two people charged that the Unification Church had manipulated them into joining the organization.

How Much Students Drink Per Week



Note: Figures do not add to 100 per cent because of rounding

SOURCE: "Alcohol and Drugs on American College Campuses—A Report to College Presidents," Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

drunk driving, fights, and poor academic performance, researchers said.

The students were asked how alcohol affected their behavior. In response, 36 per cent said that they had driven while intoxicated, 33.2 per cent had got into an argument or fight, 23.2 per cent had performed poorly on a test.

'Higher Level of Concern'

At the levels conference, Rep. Glenn Poshard, an Illinois Democrat whose district includes Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, said: "The relationship between academic achievement and alcohol use is reason enough for us to confront this problem. But when we add the connection of binge drinking and crime, property damage, and crimes against people, then we move to a higher level of concern."

Rep. Bill Goodling, a Pennsylvania Democrat, who also was at the press conference, said: "If campus crimes are to be reduced, if students are to benefit from their educational experience, students and schools alike must work to reduce drug and alcohol abuse on campus."

The survey also found that traditional-age students at colleges with fewer than 2,500 students drank an average 6.9 drinks a week while students at institutions with more than 20,000 students drank 4.6 drinks a week.

Mr. Meilman, who is also director of the counseling center at the College of William and Mary, speculated that pressure to conform might be greater at small colleges:

on American College Campuses," confirms a finding that has been highlighted in other recent alcohol-abuse studies: 42 per cent of the students who responded to the survey said they had consumed five or more drinks in one sitting within a two-week period. A drink is defined as 12 ounces of beer, 4 ounces of wine, or 1.5 ounces of liquor.

Similar figures on excessive drinking by students have been reported by researchers at Harvard University and the University of Michigan.

Such "binge drinking" should be of particular concern to college officials because it is frequently associated with sexual assaults,

42% of College Students Engage in 'Binge Drinking,' Survey Shows

WASHINGTON

A study on alcohol and drug use by college students has prompted calls from higher-education officials and politicians for more aggressive programs to prevent substance abuse.

The study, by Cheryl A. Presley, executive director of the Core Institute, and Philip W. Meilman, the Institute's co-director, was based on a survey of 56,000 students at 78 institutions that received Education Department grants for abuse-prevention programs in 1989. The survey was conducted during the 1989-90 academic year. The results were announced at a press conference on Capitol Hill this month.

The report, "Alcohol and Drugs

Reauthorization may have changed the rules but it hasn't changed your need for a reliable lender to provide funds for your students.

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What They're Reading on College Campuses

	Previous Survey
1. A Time to Kill , by John Grisham	1
2. The Firm , by John Grisham	3
3. Life's Little Instruction Book , by H. Jackson Brown, Jr.	2
4. Needful Things , by Stephen King	6
5. Live and Learn and Pass It On , by H. Jackson Brown, Jr.	—
6. The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People , by Stephen R. Covey	7
7. Fried Green Tomatoes at the Whistle Stop Cafe , by Fannie Flagg	8
8. The Sum of All Fears , by Tom Clancy	4
9. Night Over Water , by Ken Follett	—
10. You Just Don't Understand , by Deborah Tannen	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Cleveland State U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., Drexel U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U. (Wis.), Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Marquette U., Montana State U., North Dakota State U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., Saint Louis U., San Diego

State U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., State U. of New York at Buffalo, Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Maine, U. of Maryland Baltimore County, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, Washington U. (Mo.), and Wichita State U. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in August.

If the campus norm was to drink heavily, students at small colleges could feel compelled to participate.

Mr. Meilman noted that cigarette smoking had become increasingly unacceptable because of political and social pressure exerted by non-smokers. He suggested that

colleges use the same strategy to combat substance abuse.

Copies of the study are available from Ms. Presley at the Student Health Program Wellness Center, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill. 62901.

—MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

Cancer Center Offers Hands-On Experience to Students Interested in Science Careers

Continued From Preceding Page
ful to students, she will add hands-on experiments to her classroom instruction and will have students extract the testes from grasshoppers and view the chromosomes through a microscope.

'Really Inspired'

While she says she has always urged her strongest students to consider medical careers, she has learned more about opportunities in allied-health fields that require only a few years of study after high school. Vocational programs might be appealing to students who cannot afford four-year colleges or who are not at the top of their classes.

"I came back really inspired," Ms. Carcerano says. "I know that some students who might otherwise drop out could be convinced to stay on if they knew about these careers."

Many of the students who participate in the summer program return during summer vacations from college to work in the M.D. Anderson laboratories.

Elise L. Berman, who participated in the program in 1987 after her senior year in high school, returned the following summer. Ms. Berman, who earned her bachelor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania, returned to the laboratories again this summer, before entering medical school at Tufts University.

Taking a break from her re-

search, she recalls how relieved she was to find other students who felt as passionately as she did about science. "I was afraid I couldn't enjoy science without being a geek," Ms. Berman says.

"I thought I'd be locked up in a lab all day and wouldn't have a life. But I fit in with these people," she continues. "It felt so good to be able to talk with them about sci-

"I know that some students who might otherwise drop out could be convinced to stay on if they knew about these careers."

ence experiments and not feel like I had to apologize for boring them."

And rather than doing someone's "grunt work," she says she has been given meaningful projects. "Even if you're only 18 years old, people treat you with respect."

David Jacobs, who participated in this summer's program before beginning his freshman year at the University of California at Berkeley, says: "This gives me a feeling that I'm really a part of an important research process. I know that what I'm doing will help other people."

U. of Florida Strives to Overcome Renegade Image in College Sports

Continued From Preceding Page
arships and postseason games. It was spared the NCAA's "death penalty" only because its last run-in with the association had occurred more than five years before.

In addition, the university had already begun what in football-crazy Florida was tantamount to treason: a reform movement in its sports program.

Among other changes, the university brought in new faces. Steve Spurrier, a Florida football hero as a player in the 1960's, returned to the campus to become head coach in 1989 after scandals claimed the two former head coaches. Lon Kruger, known as much for his Ward Cleaver image as for his successes as a coach at Kansas State University, became head basketball coach the following year. Also in 1990, a new president, John V. Lombardi, took over with promises that he would take a hard look at how athletics operate at Florida.

36 Recommendations

Reform in the university's governance structure for athletics was next. A faculty committee reviewing the sports program made 36 recommendations, most of which have been adopted, for tightening control over the University Athletic Association, the separate entity that runs Florida's sports programs. The intercollegiate-athletics board, which had had the same membership and duties as the board of the athletics association, became a separate body focusing on academic and student-life issues.

New academic standards for athletes also were imposed. Since last year, for example, Florida no longer admits underprepared athletes through a special *ad hoc* admissions process. Now, athletes who do not meet the institution's regular admissions standards are considered under a special-admissions

process that Florida applies to all such students.

Finally, the university developed a new attitude. Words such as "mature" and "keeping things in perspective" fell off the tongues of observers of Florida's sports program. The Gators, by most accounts inside and outside the program, have shed bravado in favor of moderation.

"The entire program wasn't corrupt or rotten; it was just in the process of growing up," says Mr. Lombardi, the president.

"Let's put it this way: If you get invited to a formal party and you come in dirty boots, you don't get invited back, but it doesn't mean you can't dance. It took us not getting invited back twice to realize

"When the media news hounds sniff under the rug at UF, they are inundated by the overpowering fragrance of Carpet Fresh."

we needed to take our boots off and clean them. Now we get to show off how well we can dance in shiny boots."

Mr. Lombardi sounds as if he's reciting Florida's fight song when he ticks off the athletics department's recent accomplishments: In academic 1991-92, Florida became the first institution in the Southeastern Conference to capture both men's and women's all-sport trophies in the same year. This year, for the third year in a row, the Gators were ranked among the nation's five best athletics programs by *USA Today*.

Also this year, an institutional record of 62 athletes made it onto the SEC's academic honor roll.

In addition, over the last two years, Florida's athletics association has contributed more than \$2-million to the university to help pay for library services, summer school, and an AIDS institute.

Ranked Among the Top

A recent study by two professors at the University of Illinois ranked Florida—along with such places as the University of Texas at Austin and Stanford University—among the nation's top six institutions in achieving the best mix of academic and athletic excellence.

All those facts are repeated on practically every piece of literature that comes out of the athletics department. The department recently even produced a poster with those items and more, printed at the bottom. At the top, the poster reads: "One of the Nation's Elite All-Around Athletic Programs . . . And Getting Better."

Have the putative new-and-improved Gators gone overboard?

No way, says John Humenik, Florida's sports-information director.

"We all spent so much of our time in the 1980's just reacting to things, mostly bad things," he says. "We were afraid to open the newspapers in the morning for fear that something else was about to come down on us. For the past couple years we have finally been able to get back to working on all the good things we do here. We deserve this."

Observers off the campus seem to agree.

Mike Bianchi covers sports at Florida for the *Gainesville Sun*. In a column in July, he remembered the days when Florida "stood as a national case study for the corrupt excesses in college athletics." Now, he wrote, "when the media news hounds sniff under the rug at UF, they are inundated by the overpowering fragrance of Carpet Fresh."

Not everyone finds the new aroma refreshing.

Some professors doubt the thoroughness of the Gators' break with

their past. They worry that the ingredients for new problems, or re-plays of old problems, still exist.

The athletic association continues to be a focus of concern for some faculty members, who say the university still doesn't have tight-enough control. As a private corporation, critics point out, the association is not subject to the same state open-records laws as the rest of the university.

"We see their budgets and other documents now, but the idea is that some of that stuff can be sealed off at any time," says Ms. Chance, the journalism professor. "When the university's athletics program is run by an entity other than the university, there is room for outside influences; there is room for the university to lose control."

Joe Little, a professor of law, says the competitive nature of Florida's athletics and the amount of money involved in the revenue-producing sports leave wide open the potential for abuses.

"Historically there has been a lot of dishonesty in sports here and elsewhere," he says. "I know

there have been many changes here, and there are many people who are committed to those changes, but when it comes to winning to keep the whole financial enterprise going, things can be shaken up. No one here wants to return to the 80's. We need to keep a careful watch."

The NCAA's watch over Florida was expected to end last week as the two-year probation period expired. The time sailed by without any run-ins with the NCAA or allegations of any wrongdoing in the sports program. The only remaining sanction against the Gators is that the men's basketball team had only 14 scholarships to give out this season, instead of the usual 15.

"No one is really paying attention to the end of probation," says Mr. Foley, the athletics director. "We knew this time that we were in a position to pass with flying colors. That doesn't mean we can put our feet up and sit back—we can't afford to get complacent—but we are confident in our continued commitment to excellence." ■

NCAA Budgets, 1991-92 and 1992-93

Revenues

	1991-92	1992-93	Change
Television	\$124,705,500	\$133,505,500	+ 7%
Division I men's basketball	11,567,900	12,945,000	+ 12
Government grants	10,831,800	12,000,000	+ 11
Royalties	5,963,000	7,049,000	+ 18
Other Division I championships	5,728,000	5,935,500	+ 4
Investments	2,000,000	1,750,000	- 13
Publishing	1,414,000	1,484,000	+ 5
Transfer from reserves	1,386,000	—	n/a
NCAA Foundation	948,500	1,118,700	+ 18
Membership dues	878,400	870,000	- 1
Division II championships	856,000	949,750	+ 11
Communications	707,600	596,600	- 16
General	635,800	470,000	- 26
Division III championships	439,500	447,950	+ 2
Visitors Center	680,000	305,000	- 55
Total revenues	\$168,742,000	\$179,427,000	+ 6%

Expenditures

	1991-92	1992-93	Change
Distribution to members			
Division I men's basketball	\$31,500,000	\$31,500,000	n/a
Broad-based programs	31,500,000	31,500,000	n/a
Academic enhancement	7,425,000	8,940,000	+ 20%
Conference grants	3,856,000	4,103,000	—
Division I needy athlete fund	3,000,000	3,000,000	n/c
Division II enhancement fund	2,000,000	3,000,000	+ 50
Royalties	1,075,500	989,000	- 8
Division I membership trust	1,228,500	2,637,000	+115
Grants to affiliated groups	105,000	115,400	+ 10
Championships			
Other Division I championships	13,398,000	13,835,150	+ 3
Division I men's basketball	9,799,500	9,909,000	+ 1
Division III championships	4,845,800	5,097,920	+ 5
Division II championships	4,426,500	4,824,710	+ 9
Youth sports programs	11,566,800	12,678,100	+ 10
National office	6,386,600	5,890,700	- 8
Championships reserve	—	4,360,120	n/a
Communications and public relations	4,321,500	4,071,400	- 6
Drug testing / sports sciences	4,131,000	3,877,500	- 6
Publishing	3,005,000	3,133,700	+ 4
Insurance	3,528,800	2,832,500	- 20
Executive department	2,432,000	2,648,800	+ 9
Administration and finance group	—	2,560,600	n/a
Legal services	2,500,000	2,500,000	n/c
Enforcement department	2,366,000	2,466,400	+ 4
Championships / event management	—	2,146,900	n/a
Committees	1,665,000	2,100,000	+ 26
General	1,442,600	1,760,600	+ 22
Visitors Center	1,589,000	1,545,700	- 3
Legislative services department	1,376,000	1,419,900	+ 3
Scholarships	1,290,000	1,350,000	+ 5
Compliance services	1,135,000	1,309,200	+ 15
Convention / Honors Banquet	661,500	705,000	+ 7
NCAA Foundation	176,400	618,700	+251
Championships department	1,753,000	—	n/a
Administration department	1,747,000	—	n/a
Business department	1,509,000	—	n/a
Total expenditures	\$168,742,000	\$179,427,000	+ 6%

n/c — not comparable

n/a — not applicable

Note: A dash indicates change of less than 1 per cent.

SOURCE: NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Private Association's Role in Florida Athletics Prompts Changes

GAINESVILLE In recent years the University of Florida has tightened its grip over athletics. But some critics say that as long as Florida's athletics program is run by the University Athletic Association, a separately incorporated, private organization, it is operating outside the control of the university.

"The association is a hybrid creature that can float in and out, whoever's rules apply," says Jean C. Chance, a professor of journalism. "The shelter of being a private corporation provides enormous potential for abuses."

John V. Lombardi, who became president of Florida in 1990, says one of his priorities in his new job was to examine the relationship between the sports program and the university. Several encounters with the National Collegiate Athletic Association's enforcers in the 1980's had focused attention on how the Gators were doing business.

Florida is one of a shrinking number of public institutions

whose sports programs are run by private associations. Most other programs are university departments or auxiliary enterprises.

The private associations were established—some as early as the late 19th century—to give more latitude to sports administrators who felt constrained by state laws governing budgets and salaries.

Bypassing Red Tape

Supporters of the associations say that the arrangement allows sports officials to bypass the red tape of state bureaucracies. It also keeps state money, which in many cases may not be spent on college athletics, from seeping into a university's sports program.

Critics of the associations say that the flexibility that they offer may come at the expense of accountability, and that universities do not have enough control.

At Florida, a campus panel appointed by Mr. Lombardi recommended that, among other things, the association's board of directors be separated from the university's

intercollegiate athletics committee. Now, while the two bodies have some overlapping members, the board focuses only on financial and management issues, and the athletics committee focuses on academic and student-life issues.

Mr. Lombardi, who as president sits on the UAA's board, was also given more power over final approval on all association decisions and activities.

Carl Barfield, a professor of entomology who was on the panel that examined athletics, notes that checks and balances have been put into place and that they help maintain the integrity of the sports program. But, he says, it is not how sports are organized at Florida that is important, but who is involved and where their priorities lie.

"Whether we have a private association on campus or not is not the issue," he says. "As long as there are solid structures for following the rules and people committed to following those rules, we will get along fine."

—DEBRA E. BLUM

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Programs for minority students are likely to fall by the wayside, particularly at institutions that were not that committed in the first place."

A lawyer, on the Education Dept.'s approach to Berkeley law school's affirmative-action policies: A21

"If we can succeed, it will be an era and an accomplishment that will be equivalent to understanding in the 1930's how molecules and atoms work."

A physicist, on understanding the behavior of atomic nuclei: A6

"Malcolm has come to symbolize the frustration, rage, and impatience of a new generation of African Americans who feel locked out of the system."

A professor of history and political science, on Malcolm X: A8

"Many of us now have wives and children at school in Australia, and some have borrowed from banks to buy houses. What lies ahead for us now?"

Li Jun Ping, on a proposal to deport Chinese students from Australia: A36

"At present, the scholarly discussion often proceeds like ships passing in the night."

A professor of social policy, on the debate over 'family values': A48

"This is not a course about religion. It's about business and fraud."

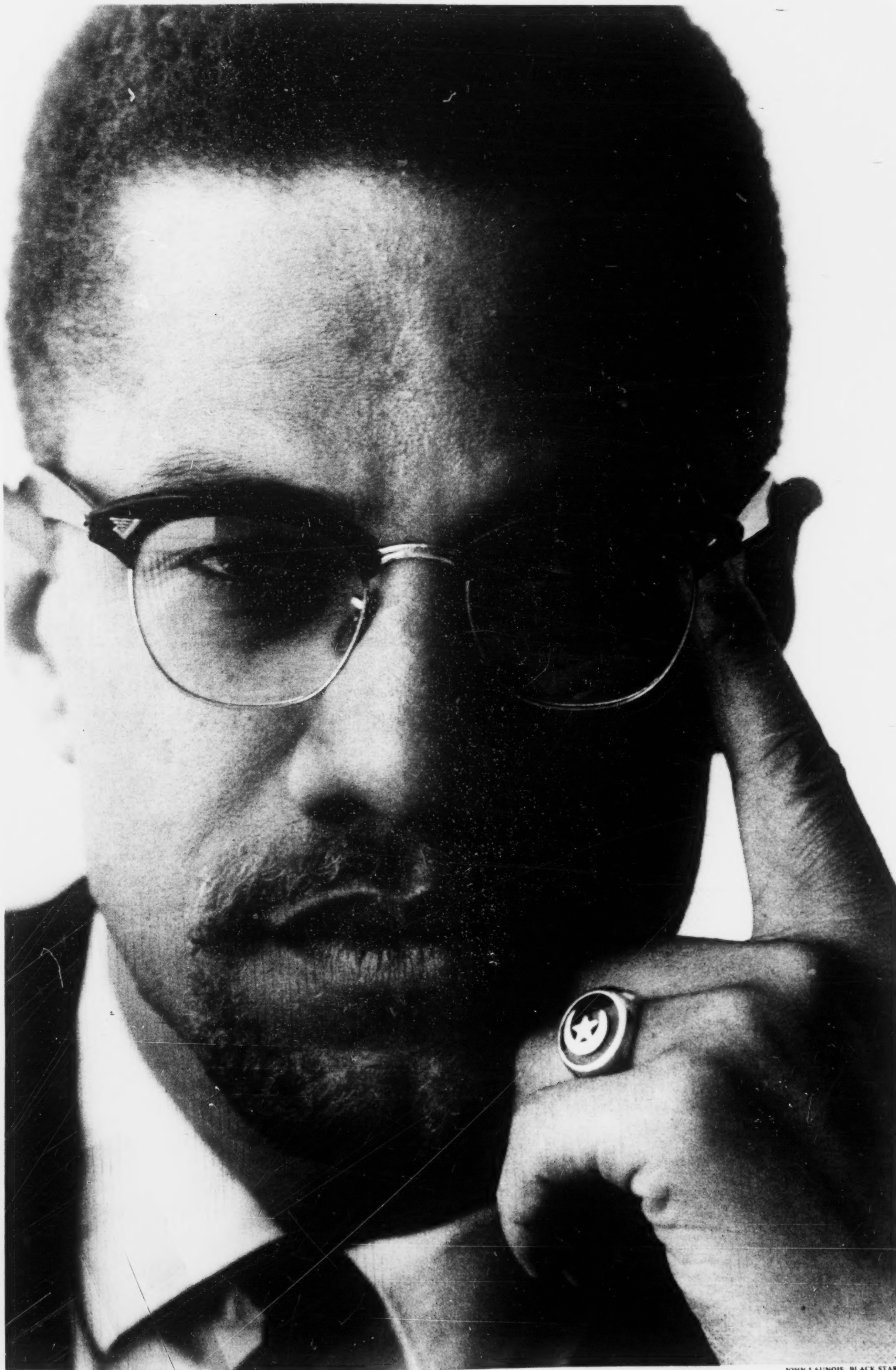
An associate professor of business administration, on his course that examines the PTL scandal: A27

"Health insurance for American automobile workers adds approximately \$600 to the cost of each car."

A physician, on why medical schools must address social issues: B1

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JOHN LAUNOIS, BLACK STAR

Politics and Commerce in the Rebirth of Malcolm X: A8

MARGINALIA

News item in *The Bulletin* of Emporia State University:

CAMPUS ROWDIES
INVITED TO CHEER
AT SATURDAY'S GAME

"All registered student organizations or groups, including greek houses and residence halls, are invited to participate in the 'Rowdy Student Group' contest to be held during Saturday's Emporia State University football game at 1:30 p.m.

"The rowdiest group will receive a \$50 award. Any inappropriate behavior will immediately disqualify your group."

Common courtesy, for instance?

From *Information Today*:

"From the outside, Mount Holyoke College's library looks like just another quintessential Ivy League building. But inside, a new computing center reveals that the all-women school in South Hadley, Mass., is getting ready for the 21st century.

"Change is nothing new for college librarian Anne C. Edmonds. After all, she's been overseeing the Williston Memorial Library since 1864."

And loving every century of it.

Try filling out this coupon, which appeared in Boston University's *Bostonia*:



News in the *Daily Vidette*, the paper at Illinois State University:

"The Bloomington-Normal area was named Illinois' best city to live in by Money Magazine in their most recent issue."

"Mark Petersen, Normal assistant city manager, ... said healthcare, cultural immensities, and the abundance of retail shopping were aspects of the area that made it even more attractive."

Nothing succeeds like excess.

Notice at Notre Dame:
THEORETICAL PHYSICS SEMINAR
"More on the Topology
of Configuration
Space from Morse Theory"

Thursday, October 1, 1992
4:30-5:45 P.M.

Nieuwland Science Hall 284

NOTICE CHANGE OF DAY AND PALACE

Yes, your majesty.

—C.G.

In Brief

New accreditor
draws criticism

WASHINGTON—A second business-school accrediting group has earned the Education Department's stamp of approval, and some are unhappy about the decision.

The Association of Collegiate Business Schools and Programs has already accredited programs at 55 of its 500 member institutions. Its accreditation will be even more valuable, now that it is federally recognized.

Some critics said the new accrediting group would duplicate the efforts of another group, the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business, and "lead to accreditation shopping," said Milton Blood, director of accreditation for the assembly.

John L. Green, Jr., executive director of the newly recognized group, disagreed. He said his group accredits two- and four-year institutions, while the assembly measures programs only at four-year universities. "We see ourselves as complementary," said Mr. Green. "We are dealing with institutions that they were not interested in dealing with in the past."

Football player hit
by stray bullet

LOS ANGELES—A football player at the University of Southern California was wounded while on the practice field last week by a stray bullet fired during a gang-related fight that took place about a quarter of a mile from the campus.

Jonathan McGee, a freshman, was hit in the upper arm as he and about 50 other football players were preparing to begin practice on Howard Jones Field. He was taken to a hospital with what doctors described as a flesh wound and was released one day later.

The bullet was one of five fired at a passenger in a car by a man on a bicycle in a busy intersection near the campus.



DON'T SELL YOURSELF SHORT

BRIGHAM YOUNG U.

Dress codes

PROVO, UTAH. — Administrators at Brigham Young University are keeping a wary eye on creeping hemlines on the campus.

Ever since the institution began allowing knee-length shorts two years ago, students have been wearing shorts—and skirts—that some, including the president of the university, believe are too short.

The university has put out a poster (above) illustrating what it considers to be proper campus attire.

At the University of California's Berkeley campus there are no such rules. About two dozen

students shed all of their clothes last week as part of a "nude-in" on the campus's Sproul Plaza.

Andrew Martinez, a sophomore who led the campaign (below), took off his shorts and urged several hundred other students who had gathered around to do the same. Mr. Martinez told onlookers that he was seeking to eradicate shame and redefine what is considered normal behavior.

Campus police made no arrests. A university spokesman said that while "lewd and lascivious" behavior is illegal, nudity itself is not.



FRED MERTZ FOR THE CHRONICLE

Public-college tuition
up 9.8 per cent

WASHINGTON—Tuition at public four-year colleges and universities rose 9.8 per cent this year, to an average of \$2,311, a survey has found.

Although the increase represents a slowdown from last year's 13.6-per-cent rise, public-college tuition rates are too high, said the presidents of the two organizations that sponsored the survey.

James B. Appleberry, head of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, and C. Peter Magrath, head of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, said that sharply rising costs had limited college access. "We must do whatever it takes to stem the current tide of tuition increases," Mr. Magrath said.

The survey of 434 institutions found that resident tuition at public research and land-grant universities climbed 10.6 per cent, to an average of \$2,512. At other public four-year colleges, resident tuition rose 9.6 per cent, to an average of \$2,167.

3 stabbing victims
found on Florida campus

MIAMI — Florida International University stepped up security last week after three young people were found stabbed to death in a car on the edge of the campus.

The victims, aged 15, 20, and 21, were not affiliated with the university. A National Guardsman stationed in South Florida in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew confessed to the killings. He has been charged with murder and sexual assault.

For many on the campus, the incident revived panicky memories of the grisly murders in 1990 of five students at the University of Florida.

A university spokesman said that while the incident did not involve university students, the institution had increased campus patrols to allay safety concerns.

Teacher takes campaign
to unusual heights

ST. PAUL—An associate professor of business at the University of Minnesota went to unusual heights last week in his campaign to unseat U.S. Rep. Bruce Vento, a Democrat, in next month's Congressional election.

The professor, Ian Maitland, spent five days and four nights living on a billboard catwalk (left) near one of the busiest traffic intersections here. He said he had carried out the "shameless, vulgar publicity stunt" because of

the "tremendously unfair" advantages Mr. Vento has, including campaign money from special-interest groups and free mailing privileges given to incumbents.

Mr. Maitland, who failed in two previous attempts to win election to Congress, is running on the Independent-Republican ticket.

From his perch, replete with tent, desk, coffee table, and telephone, the candidate held news conferences, answered questions from passersby, and even had lunch with the Governor.

Among his platform issues are work requirements for welfare recipients and the elimination of farm subsidies.



ROTC cadets compete in skills tests

STARKVILLE, MISS.—Mississippi State University ROTC cadets competed with teams from Delta State University and the University of Mississippi to win the 1992 Ranger Challenge, a five-hour competition that tested physical and leadership skills.

The cadets competed in timed events, including a physical-fitness test, navigation of a hand-grenade assault course, disassembly of an M-60 machine gun, and completion of a 10-kilometer march carrying a 40-pound back pack and an M-16 rifle.

"The contest challenged the cadets' leadership skills, as well as their ability to perform as a team," said Capt. Chris Curry of



FRED Y. FAULK

Mississippi State. Cadet Stephen Cook, a senior at Mississippi State, is pictured above disassembling his M-16 rifle. ■

St. Lawrence U. students climb to the peaks

CANTON, N.Y.—In an annual tradition called "Peak Week-end," 200 St. Lawrence University students set out to climb all 46 peaks of the Adirondack Mountains.

The event has been staged each fall since the early 1980's. The goal is for at least one student to be on each summit simultaneously. Students who hiked to the

peak of Algonquin Mountain (below), the second highest in the Adirondacks, climbed 5,114 feet.

The students who made the trek are members of the university's Outing Club, the oldest and largest student organization on the campus. Because of the cloudy and rainy weather this year, students reached only 35 of the 46 peaks. ■



NANCY BATTAGLIA

Corrections

The *Chronicle of Higher Education Almanac* (August 26) contained several errors:

■ Hawaii Pacific University was erroneously called a college.

■ Information on the Hawaii Association of Independent Colleges and Universities was omitted. It is located at Hawaii Pacific University, 1166 Fort Street, Honolulu 96813; 808-544-0200. Helen Chapin is the representative of the group.

■ The narrative for Iowa incorrectly stated the number of people killed at the University of Iowa in November 1991 by a distraught graduate student, who also killed himself. Three professors, another student, and an administrator were killed. Also, a proposal was made to name the campus library for the victims, but it was never adopted. The university has dedicated a walkway to T. Anne Cleary, the administrator who was killed.

■ The entry on Missouri incorrectly said that the University of

Missouri had tightened its admission standards so that only the top 10 per cent of the state's high-school graduates would be accepted by three of its four campuses. Although the university has adopted tougher standards, it does not intend to consider only the top 10 per cent of students.

■ The institution with the covered bridge over the Contoocook River is New England College, not New Hampshire College.

■ The Oklahoma narrative incorrectly said that in the ranking of the states in higher-education appropriations, Oklahoma had moved from 35th place in 1981-82 to 27th in 1991-92. The state ranked 26th in 1981-82.

■ The figure for the salary supplement of James D. McComas, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, was incorrect. In addition to his state salary of \$104,621, Mr. McComas receives a supplement from private donations of \$43,057, not \$51,240. ■

PORTRAIT

A Poet of the Industrial Heartland

By Peter Monaghan

FRESNO, CAL.

PHILIP LEVINE has bruised the egos of more young poets than he can recall. But he does remember one student at Vas-sar College whose poem had fared poorly in his classroom analysis of it.

He says of the author: "She finally said through her tears, 'You're the cruelest man I ever met.' 'I said, 'You're capable of honesty! But not on the page.'"

For three decades an inspiration to student poets and a scourge of their lapses, Mr. Levine, one of the country's most highly regarded poets and poetry-writing instructors, has just retired from teaching at California State University here. He is spending one more year as a college teacher of poetry—at the University of Iowa this fall and elsewhere in the spring.

National Book Award

Late last year Mr. Levine received the National Book Award for his 13th and most recent volume, *What Work Is* (Knopf), which celebrates, as he said in his acceptance speech, "the men and women who by their labor give this country its flavor." He has won many other prestigious honors, including the American Book Award, two National Book Critics Circle Awards, and the Ruth Lilly Poetry Prize "for distinguished poetic achievements" from the American Council for the Arts and the American Poetry Association.

Mr. Levine arrived at Fresno State in 1958. Over the years he has spent periods at several institutions, including Columbia, Princeton, and Tufts Universities. Generally, however, he has been in this hot and dusty city, where he has lent his keen eye and ear to countless young poets, many now well known. Among his pupils have been Glover Davis, Larry Levis, Gary Soto, and Roberta Spear.

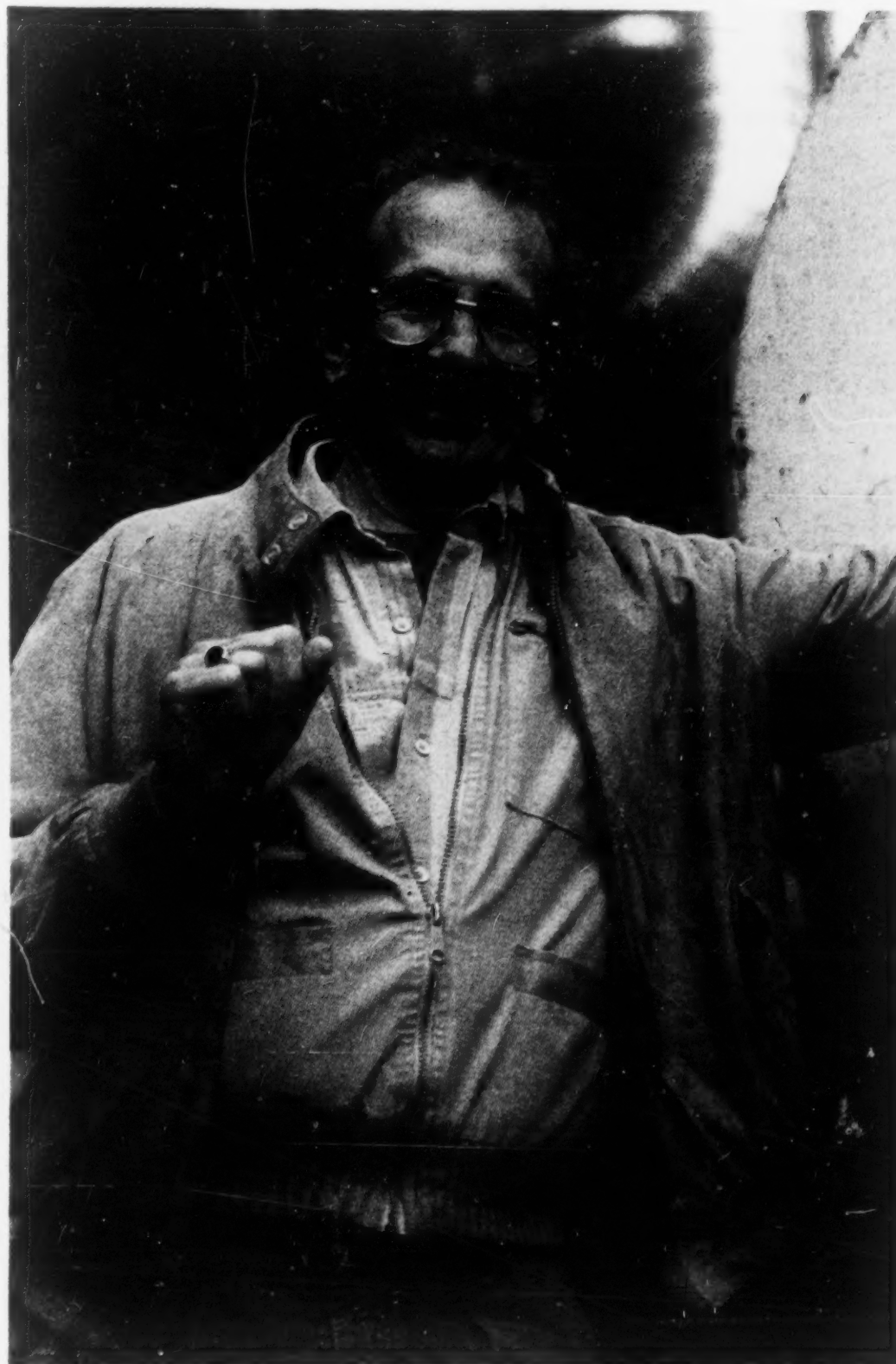
For his own verse, Mr. Levine's inspiration has been drawn at times from natural settings of the kinds that surround him here—Kings Canyon and Yosemite are nearby.

Most often, however, readers find him in Michigan, where he took up poetry at age 14, gave it up from 16 to 18 while he concentrated on horse racing (deep in debt, he vowed at 18 never to return to the track), and then embraced it with an "all consuming" passion.

To clear his debts, and to finance college attendance, he worked for several years in factories, in what he describes as "stupid jobs," "greasejobs," in which he and his work partners were cogs in a roaring, deafening machine, unaware of what they were making and expected not to care or ask. At the time, he says of industrial work, he feared that "if I didn't escape it I wasn't going to be a poet."

"The irony is, it became the subject of half of my writing," he continues. "So I was really finding my story."

A strain of political radicalism was born in Mr. Levine that has remained throughout his career.



MICHAEL KIENZITZ FOR THE CHRONICLE

Philip Levine: "A lot of people get very upset about all the mediocre poetry that's written. I'm not sure it does that much harm."

"The politics of my poetry has a very long history," he says. "It goes back to the Wobblies, it goes back even to Blake's notion of what America might be."

Looking Back Into the Past

At first, he admits, resentment limited his poetry. Then a crucial transition occurred, one morning in the early 1960's while he was sitting in bed writing. He described it in a 1989 article in *The Kenyon Review*: "When I closed my eyes and looked back into the past, I did not see the blazing color of the forges of nightmare nor the torn faces of the workers. I didn't hear the deafening ring of metal on metal, or catch under everything the sweet stink of decay. Not on that morning. Instead I saw myself in the company of men and women of enormous sensitivity, delicacy, consideration. I saw us touching each other emotionally and physically, hands upon shoulders, arms across backs, faces pressed to faces." That week he wrote most of the poems in his second book, *Not This Pig*.

Critics and fellow poets praise Mr. Levine. In a much-cited characterization, the critic Edward Hirsch called him "a late ironic Whitman of our industrial heartland."

At the time Mr. Levine began teaching, few poets were working at universities. At his first position, he recalls, "the chairman of the department thought it was outrageous that I'd been brought to write poetry." Such antagonism has less-

ened, but observers of American poetry still often disparage campus creative-writing programs.

Of course, Mr. Levine allows, not all programs are strong. But he says any student can benefit from "having really groped with the struggle to create poetry or fiction." He adds: "A lot of people get very upset about all the mediocre poetry that's written. I'm not sure it does that much harm."

Discovering Promise

He says he has found more promise here than at more-prestigious institutions. His students here, some as young as 18, some over 60, have had to battle during their lives, he explains, and they have learned how to fail, a crucial lesson because "anybody who writes poetry is going to fail at first."

He says: "I was thunderstruck the first semester I came here. I didn't expect much, and I had three students who it seemed to me could be poets. They had subject matter, they had passion, they had intelligence, they had a gift with language, they had tact."

He agrees that writing programs can become too-safe havens for poets whose foremost interest is job security. But college life, he says, affords poets time to write. That and the students, he says, have been enough to keep him on campuses: "I've never been that comfortable in academia, but I didn't leave. I was at least as uncomfortable in industrial America. And the work was a lot harder." ■

Give & Take

A Las Vegas lawyer says he and his wife gave \$100,000 to the University of Alaska Southeast for two reasons: They admire the institution, where their son is a dean, and they've decided to stop donating to the University of Nevada-Las Vegas because they're angry at the way its president dismissed the controversial basketball coach Jerry Tarkanian.

The donor, Leonard Wilson, says UNLV's President Robert Maxson was "two-faced" in his dealings with Mr. Tarkanian. Mr. Wilson, who came to Las Vegas in the 1930's, says that he and his wife, Evelyn Rhoads Wilson, have donated about \$80,000 to UNLV over the years, and that he had encouraged his clients to follow suit. But no more. Now, he says, "Anybody who asks me, I say, 'Forget about it.'"

Mr. Maxson says Mr. Wilson is "certainly free to donate to the university of his choice," and realizes that the decision to fire Coach Tarkanian "was not popular with everyone here."

But the president says that, over all, university fund raising has not suffered in the wake of the decision. In fact, says Mr. Maxson, giving for academic programs is at an all-time high this year. In the first eight months of 1992, the university received \$20-million. The record had been \$13-million, he says.

At the Alaska institution, where the Wilsons' son, L. A. Wilson, is dean of the school of business and public administration, the \$100,000 will go into an endowment for "staff development" to help faculty members go to academic meetings.

Some professors at the University of St. Thomas were expecting this week to feast on an Italian dinner, thanks to a colleague who left provisions for the event—and more than \$1-million for the campus.

In July, Luann Dummer died of cancer. In her will, the English professor for more than two decades had set aside \$2,500 to send about 30 colleagues—most of them current and retired English professors—to Luci-St. Paul, one of her favorite restaurants.

Professors were even more surprised to learn that Ms. Dummer, a divorcee who had no children, had received family gifts of stocks and bonds over the years that left her with an estate of \$1.8-million.

Interested in women's studies, Ms. Dummer donated about \$1-million to the campus to set up a women's center and a lecture series featuring prominent women.

She also gave \$250,000 to support an existing program that gives English professors extra time for research, writing, or developing new courses. Unbeknownst to her colleagues, Ms. Dummer was the anonymous donor who had been supporting the program for years.

"We all thought she had some money," a colleague said. "But none of us would have guessed that much."

Business & Philanthropy

Corporate Giving to Education Totals \$2.43-Billion

4% increase in 1991 fails to keep pace with inflation

By Goldie Blumenstyk

WEAK CORPORATE PROFITS in 1991 resulted in another year of "slow growth" in giving to education and other charitable causes by businesses and their foundations, according to an annual report.

Gifts to schools, colleges, and other education causes increased by 4 per cent to about \$2.43-billion from 1990 to 1991 according to the report, "Corporate Support of Education 1991." That was higher than the 2-per-cent increase from 1989 to 1990, but amounted to a 1-per-cent decrease when the inflation rate of 4.2 per cent is taken into account.

The report is sponsored by the Council for Aid to Education, a business-financed group that promotes corporate support of education, and the Conference Board, a worldwide network of corporate executives.

As in the past, higher education claimed 70 per cent—or about \$1.7-billion—of the estimated donations to education. The estimate was derived from questionnaires answered by 410 companies, and other surveys by the council.

The figure for corporate giving to higher education in the new survey differed from one presented by the council in May in a report called "Voluntary Support of Higher Education," because that report covered a different period—July 1, 1990 to June 30, 1991—and was based on information on the value of gifts that was supplied by the institutions themselves. The \$2.23-billion in corporate giving estimated in that report also included gifts from companies outside the United States (*The Chronicle*, May 20).

A Far Cry From the 80's

According to the May report, corporations provided about 22 per cent of all donations to higher education; the rest came from alumni, foundations, and other individuals and organizations.

Counting donations to education and all other charitable causes, the new report on corporate donations estimated that U.S. companies had given about \$6-billion in cash, securities, company products, and other property in 1991, an increase of just 2 per cent over 1990 levels. It was the fourth straight year of 2-per-cent increases, a far cry from 1976 to 1987, when corporate contributions grew at an average annual rate of 14.6 per cent unadjusted for inflation.

Adjusted for inflation, the report said corporate contributions to all charities had increased an average of 7.7 per cent a year from 1976 and 1987, and have fallen an average of 2.3 per cent a year since then.

"The more recent declines almost certainly reflect poor corporate profits," said David R. Morgan, the council's director of research.

The share of company contributions go-
Continued on Following Page



Alex Tamerler, who has given Lehigh University about \$200,000 worth of trees: "I have a lot more trees than I have cash."

Dealing Gracefully With Awkward Gifts Can Be a Challenge

By Kristin Lieb

WHAT DOES a university do when it receives the skeleton of an African leopard, \$200,000 worth of trees, or a collection of barbed wire?

For three institutions, the answers were: Display it, plant them, and place it in storage. But for many colleges, the problems and challenges associated with unusual gifts are not always so easily resolved.

Gifts of money are almost always graciously accepted by college development officers. But with unusual donations, colleges must consider whether they should sell the gift, find a creative use for it, or reject it outright and risk offending the donor.

"Sometimes you have to dream up uses for gifts," says Bryan McCullar, assistant director of institutional advancement at Georgia College, which received a leopard skeleton in 1990. The skeleton was placed with the biology department's fossil collection.



William Wall, curator of the mammal collection at Georgia College, displays the skull of an African leopard, which was donated in 1990.

"At first, we just didn't know what to do with it," Mr. McCullar says.

Dick R. Petrizzo, vice-president of external affairs at the College of Du Page, says he accepts all gifts, even though display areas at his institution are limited and storage is expensive.

He once received a collection of birds' nests and hollow eggs, which he quickly referred to the biology department. Next he received two stuffed red-tailed hawks, which he also passed along.

"You never know what's coming be-
Continued on Following Page

Colleges Tread Carefully When Offered Awkward Gifts

Continued From Preceding Page
hind, what's the next gift," Mr. Petrizzo says.

Sometimes gifts come with ulterior motives and create awkward situations for colleges.

A King Tut Mask

The head of the geology department at one Midwestern state university tells the story of a donor who claimed his collection of rare minerals was worth \$1-million.

Before the institution accepted the gift, the department head, who asked not to be identified, assessed the value of the donation and determined that the minerals were worth only half of the donor's estimated valuation. Sensing a tax scam, the

department head called the donor and told him to send a truck to pick up the gift.

Other times, colleges accept gifts, but then try to pass them along gracefully.

The University of Mississippi was thrilled when an alumnus offered it a bronze, copper, and aluminum King Tut mask, says Sandra Guest, Mississippi's assistant to the vice-chancellor of university affairs.

"Then they shipped it," she says. The mask is 19 feet tall and weighs one ton.

The university tried to sell it, rent it, or find someplace else to display it, because it doesn't have appropriate exhibit space. It found

no takers. "It's stored, right now," says Ms. Guest. "It's just so large."

Weatherford College had similar problems deciding how to use a gift of 22 longhorn cattle and 238 tubes of longhorn semen.

A few cattle remain at the school of agriculture, but the majority were sold. There was a limited market for the semen, which is used for research purposes and for classroom instruction.

The Evolution of Barbed Wire

Georgia Southern University received a collection of 50 kinds of barbed wire from a former dean, Leslie Thompson.

"It's very interesting to see how barbed wire evolved over time," says Delma E. Presley, director of Georgia Southern's museum. "Some of the barbed-wire samples are pieces of art."

"We use the collection for temporary exhibits, but at the moment it is in our collections room."

Perk Robins, vice-president for development at Georgia Southern University, has been involved in fund raising since 1956. He has worked for four major universities and has seen more than his fair share of unusual gifts.

"Although gifts-in-kind can be lucrative on occasion, they can also be a headache," he says.

One of the institutions, which

Mr. Robins declined to identify, received a gift of 5,000 orchids and had to build a greenhouse to accommodate them.

"Sometimes you take a gift you don't really want, to get a major gift later," Mr. Robins says, adding that the tactic has worked at every institution for which he has worked. But in extreme cases, gifts are declined. Still, the university is prepared.

"In order to keep the resident beggar off the hook, we have appointed a joint committee of volunteers, faculty, and administrators to handle gifts. That way, the brunt of turning a gift down won't fall on any one person," Mr. Robins says.

Not every unusual gift presents problems. Sometimes colleges and universities welcome, and even embellish, atypical donations.

The University of New Mexico, for example, is now spending about \$200,000 to renovate several adobe structures on a 9,550-acre property that is rich in archaeological sites. The property, a Spanish settlement in the 1700's, was given to the institution in 1964.

University officials say they hope the renovation will make it easier for students and faculty members to use the site for archaeology and geology study.

Since the mid-1980's, when Alex Tamerler began donating trees to his alma mater, Lehigh University,

officials have been supplementing the gift with their own plantings. Mr. Tamerler, the owner of Greentree Nurseries in Allentown, Pa., has given Lehigh—and planted—approximately \$200,000 worth of trees.

Mr. Tamerler says his gift is quite logical. "I have more trees than I have cash," he says. "And trees don't end up in the closet, like most gifts."

An Academic Cure-All

Many donations, however, do spend time in the closet before they can be sold or temporarily displayed.

Even those that are unquestionably valuable can create dilemmas for a college.

In 1989, Bentley College received a Bentley Mark VI Standard Steel Saloon from John Seeger, a management professor who says he loved the car but decided it was time to pass it on.

"One doesn't own a Bentley car," he says, "one merely has stewardship over it for some period of time."

The college has used the Bentley in ceremonial functions, but is still trying to figure out what to do with it.

So college leaders turned to a time-honored academic tradition: They established a "How to Use the Bentley Committee." It is still deliberating.



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Corporate Giving to Education Totals \$2.43-Billion

Continued From Preceding Page
ing to all educational causes was 40 per cent in 1991, the same proportion as in the previous two years. Mr. Morgan said education's share had increased gradually since 1962, when it was 36 per cent.

The report also showed that support for elementary and secondary education had continued to increase—a trend that first developed in the late 1980's. Giving for such programs accounted for about 13 per cent of all gifts for education in 1991, up from 11 per cent in 1990. Thirty years ago, it was 3 per cent. Some of that increase could be attributed to more careful reporting, the report noted.

The report estimated that gifts to education as a proportion of corporations' pre-tax profits had inched up from 0.66 per cent in 1990 to 0.73 per cent in 1991. But the report also noted that corporate pre-tax profits had fallen by 6 per cent from 1990 to 1991, so the change, Mr. Morgan said, was due "more to the drop in pre-tax income than an increase in contributions."

Drawing Down Reserves

The report said companies with foundations continued to draw down the reserves in the funds in 1991, the fourth straight year such a practice was noted. The significance of that action is unclear.

Mr. Morgan said that some companies had used their foundation reserves "to buffer their contributions programs" from the ups and downs of yearly profit margins.

But some corporate-foundation officials said they didn't expect that changing the way they financed their foundations would affect overall corporate giving.

The Exxon Education Founda-

tion, for example, has reduced its reserves from about \$58-million in 1986 to nearly zero. But its executive director, Edward F. Anhert, said "the corporation remains as committed as ever" to supporting education reform.

He said Exxon now gives the

foundation the money for its grants just before the foundation makes its awards.

Copies of the report will be available in late October for \$10, prepaid, from the CFAE, 51 Madison Avenue, Suite 2200, New York, 10010.

FACT FILE: Corporate Giving to Education

Estimates of Corporate Gifts to Education, 1981-1991

	Total	1-year change		As per cent of pretax net income	As per cent of all corporate gifts
		Current dollars	Adjusted for inflation		
1981	\$1,014,000,000	+23%	+11%	0.44%	38%
1982	1,243,000,000	+23	+16	0.71	39
1983	1,396,000,000	+12	+9	0.66	38
1984	1,643,000,000	+18	+13	0.68	38
1985	1,880,000,000	+14	+10	0.84	39
1986	2,048,000,000	+9	+7	0.94	40
1987	2,141,000,000	+5	+1	0.74	39
1988	2,194,000,000	+2	-2	0.63	39
1989	2,306,000,000	+5	0	0.67	40
1990	2,347,000,000	+2	-3	0.66	40
1991	2,432,000,000	+4	-1	0.73	40

Gifts to Education From 405 Corporations in 1991

	Amount	Per cent of total
Higher education		
Unrestricted operating, capital, departmental, research, and student-aid grants and grants via consortia	\$334,444,000	51.7%
Matching gifts	124,465,000	19.2
Pre-college education		
Public and private school support	84,040,000	13.0
Matching gifts	8,740,000	1.4
Other educational programs		
Education-related organizations	56,298,000	8.7
Scholarships and fellowships	39,100,000	6.0
Total allocated	647,088,000	100.0
Unallocated	135,813,000	
Total	\$782,901,000	

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals.

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION